PILGRIM CELEBRATION AT PLYMOUTH, (MASS.)

The Anniversary of the Embarcation of the Pilgrims at Delft Haven, two hundred and thirty-three years ago, was celebrated at Plymouth on Monday with much success and in the presence of a large assembly of people. We gather the following ac-count of the incidents from the Boston Daily Ad-

The weather was favorable, the town was full of people, and every body seemed disposed to enjoy the occasion. The houses and streets were dressed with a profusion of decorations, arranged with much taste and skill. In the morning there were some simple ceremonies in the church, in accordance with the order previously announced. They were largely attended, and were impres-

A procession was afterwards formed, with an ample military escort, which marched through the principal streets, going down to the rock, over which the whole

ladies had been admitted, who occupied the seats upon one side of a part of the tables. By this well-contrived think, fairly be considered the most extraordinary event

Upon the entry of the procession, all the seats in the vast pavilion-twenty-five hundred in number-were forthwith filled. The number of tickets had been very properly limited to the number of plates which could be laid, or the attendance would have been much larger.

The appearance of the interior of the pavilion, when the company were seated, was very fine. Upon the raised platform in the centre were seated the President of the Day, RICHARD WARREN, Esq., with Governor CLIFFORD, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. CHARLES H. WARREN, and Hon. CHARLES W. UPHAM at his right; Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D.D., of New York, Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, and Hon. John P. Hale at his left; Hon. Geo. T. Davis, Hon. Josian Quincy, Hon. Josian Quincy, jr., (father and son, and the grandson too was present,) Hon. E. M. WRIGHT, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Governor's aids, military gentlemen, and other distinguished guests.

A blessing was asked by Rev. Dr. Adams, of New York, after which the company gave their attention to the repast set before them.

The President of the day warmly welcomed the com-Pray. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the proposition for a monument to mark the spot of the landing of the Pilgrims, and announced that the people of Plymouth a ne had subscribed six thousand dollars towards it, and read a letter from Moses H. GRINNELL, Esq., of New York, offerter \$1,000. His speech was received with much enthusiasm. He concluded with the following

Our Country: Founded on the principles of the Pilgrim Fathers, like the rock on which they landed, it shall stand forever a beacon to the world.

The toast was repeated by SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., of " Hail Columbia."

The next called up was Governor CLIFFORD, who made a good speech. Towards its close he rebuked the "man-

HENRY A. SCUDBER, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Cape Cod Association, was next called up in reply to a toast complimentary to that body, which it had been expected that Hon. Rurus CHOATE would have answered, had not his engagement in the Convention prevented him from attending.

The President of the day then gave: "The Embarcation of 1620 and its results."

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT was called upon to answer this toast. As he rose he was greeted with the most enthusiastic and vociferous cheering. He spoke as follows:

that among our numsers bear good enough to intimate that among our numsers bearing one which your complimentary remarks might have applied with as much justice as to myself, with possibly a single exception, I am the individual to whom you look to respond to the toast that has just been announced. I rise to obey your toast that has just been announced. I rise to obey your and wool and skins, and relieve his weary muscles of the property of the relieve his weary muscles of the property of the relieve his weary muscles of the relieve his wear wear and the relieve his wear and the relieve call. It is true that there is a single circumstance by their heaviest burdens. There is no civilized pop

comercial emporium of the United States; where we are bonored with the presence of so much of the gravity, the we liv, and the character of the community; and where

we it, and the character of the community; and where grace, an evered with the presence of so much of beauty, of I do indeed to the second to the second to the second to the second to the toast which you have just announced in commentation of the embarcation of the Pilgrims and its results. The theme is wast; I shrink from it; I knew not where to begin or where to end. It seems that you verself in the way. where to end. It seems that you yourself, in the remarks primitive inhabitants. There is the beginning. I saw

primitive inhabitants. There is the beginning. I saw one or two of them, poor wanderers, as we came into Plymouth, seated by the road side, wondering spectators of the pageant which was passing before their eyes.

A few days ago I saw in the newspapers two light birch-bark canoes appeared in Boston harbor containing each a solitary Indian. They seemed, as they approached, to gaze in silent wonder at the city of the triple hills, rising street above street, and crowned with the description of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, and letters, and arts. Emperors, and Kings, and Parliaments—the oldest and the strongest Governments in Europe—must engage in this work, in some part faithfully and successful the production of the pageant which was passing before their eyes.

A few days ago I saw in the newspapers two light birch-bark canoes appeared in Boston harbor containing each a solitary Indian. They seemed, as they approached, to gaze in silent wonder at the city of the triple hills, rising street above street, and crowned with the description of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, it must make the outgoings of the setting sun, it must make the outgoing of the setting sun, it must make the outgoing of the setting sun, it must make the outgoing of the setting sun, it must make the outgoing of the setting sun, it mu into the back-ground; at the numerous tall vessels out-ward bound, as they dropped down the channel and spread their broad wings to the breeze, and those ward bound, as they dropped down the channel and spread their broad wings to the breeze, and those which were returning weather-beaten from the ends of the earth; at the steamers, dashing in every direction across the harbor, breathing volumes of smoke from their fiery langs. They paddled their frail barques with dexterity and speed through this strange, busy, and to them no doubt bewildering scene; and, having made the circuit of East Boston, the Navy Yard, the city itself, and South Reaten developed the strange of the care of the earth; and their shattered private forumes allow but the meanest outfit; but on the late Boston, dropped down with the current and disappeared

There was not a human being of kindred blood to utter a word of welcome to them in all the region which on the day we now commemorate was occupied by their fore-fathers in Massachusetts. The race is gone: It would when we contrast the heart-stricken company which on the principle of the race is gone. fathers in Massachusetts. The race is gone: It would be a mistaken sentimentality to regret the change; to regret that some thousand uncultured barbarians, destitute of all the improvements of social life, and seemingly incapable of adopting them, should have yielded gradually to the civilized millions who have taken their place. But we must, both as men and as Christians, condemn whatever of oppression and wrong has marked the change, (as is too apt always to be the case when strong and weak are brought into contact with each other,) and without affectation we may indulge a heartfelt sympathy for the feeble and stricken relics of once powerful and formidable tribes of fellow-men.

When we contrast the heart-stricken company which on that day knelt and wept on the quay at Delft Haven till the impassive spectators, ignorant of the language in which their prayers were offered, and the deep fountains of grief from which their sorrows flowed, were yet fain to melt in sympathetic tears; when we compare them with the busy, prosperous millions of our present New England, we seem to miss that due proportion between results and their causes which history delights to trace. But a deeper and a more appreciative study reveals the secret. There are two master ideas—greatist of the spiritual images enthroned in the mind of man, the only one com-

ble tribes of fellow-men. On the first of August, 1620, the circumstances of the two races, as far as this part of America is concerned, just contemplated. On that day the territory now forming the States of New England was occupied by numerous Indian tribes, some of which were strong and warlike. They were far behind the natives of Mexico and Peru; but they had added some simple agriculture to their hunting and fishing; their meccasins, and snow-shoes, and stone hatchets, and wampum belts evinced their aptitude for the humble arts of savage life; they retained. You have anticipated may be rationally explained. You have anticipated me, descendants of the Pilgrims; these gript ideas are God and Lineary. It was these that their weakness was clothed with power, that their simplicity was transmuted to wisdob; by these that their serious different properties are formed to find the pilgrims. but they had added some simple agriculture to their hunting and fishing; their meccasins, and snow-shoes, and stone-hatchets, and wampum belts evinced their aptitude for the humble arts of savage life; they retained unim-

On that day and in this condition of the American races a handful of care-worn, twice doorsed English exiles set sail from Delft-Haven, in Holland, with the in tention, after being joined by a few brethren of the faith in England, to encounter the then much-dreaded perils of the Atlantic, and the still more formidable uncertainties of the projected settlement on the outer edge of the New World. Two centuries and a third have passed; the mo-mentous ages of national infancy, childhood, and youth have been rapidly lived through, and six prosperous re-publics, parents of a still increasing family of States in the boundless West, have grown up in the wilderness. In the mean time, in this part of the continent, the native inhabitants have sunk far below the point of comparative weakness down to the verge of annihilation; and we have assembled now and here to celebrate the day where this fait! all-important change commenced.

I allade, Mr. President, to this revolution in the condition of this continent, and the races that occupy it, not as introducing a narrative of familiar incidents or a train of common-place reflections, but as pointing directly to the great problem which first presented itself on the dispassed, and ending its course at the large pavilion erected for the dinner.

Before the arrival of the procession at the pavilion, the embarcation at Delft Haven to which I have just referred.

The discovery itself of the American continent may, I

arrangement they were not isolated from the rest of the in the history of the world. In this, as in other cases, company, and by their presence they certainly added much to the pleasure and interest of the occasion. theme, its magnitude grows upon me with each successive contemplation. That a continent nearly as large as Europe and Africa united, spread out on both sides of the equator, lying between the western shores of Europe and Africa and the eastern shore of Asia, with groups of islands-in either ocean, as it were stopping places on the march of discovery: a continent not inhabited indeed by civ-ilized races, but still occupied by one of the families of rational man; that this great hemisphere, I say, should have laid undiscovered for ave thousand years upon the bosom of the deep, a mystery so vast, within so short a distance, and yet not found out, is indeed a marvel. Mute nature if I may so express myself, had made the discovery to the philosopher, for the preponderance of land in the eastern hemisphere demanded a counterpoise in the west. Dark-wooded trees had drifted over the sea and told of the tropical forests where they grew. Stupendous ocean currents, driven westward by the ever-breathing tradewinds, had wheeled their mighty flexures along the American coast, and returned to Europe with tidings of the everlasting breakwaters which had stopped their way. But the fullness of time had not yet come. Egypt and Assyria, and Tyre and Carthage, and Greece and Rome must flourish but fall before the seals are broken. The ancient civilization must be weighed in the balance and found wanting. Yes, and more. Nature must unlock her rarest mysteries; the quivering steel must learn to trem-ble to the pole; the Astrolabe must climb the arch of heaven; science must demonstrate the sphericity of the earth, which the ancients suspected but could not prove ; the Press must scatter the flying rear of mediceval darkness; the creative instincts of a new political, intellec-tual, and social life must begin to kindle into action; and then the great discoverer may go forth.

He does go forth. The discovery is made; the balance of the globe is redressed. A continent nearly equal in extent to one-half the ancient hemisphere is brought to light. What momentous questions present themselves! Another world! Is it a twin sister of the ancient world? It has mountains, and rivers, and lakes, and forests; New York, Vice President of the day. The first regular but does it contain the homes of man, of cultivated races, toust was then announced: "The President of the United who have pursued, independently of their Eastern States." This was responded to by the band's playing In a word, has the great cause of humanity made an immediate gain by the wonderful event which has added so much to the geography of the world as before known?

The first contact answered these questions in the negaifest destiny" spirit of the country at the present time, so far as it is opposed to the calm repose in the will of God which characterized our forefathers.

tive. The native races, apparently incapable of assimilation, seemed doomed by a mysterious Providence to pass away. The Spaniard came upon them, borne on winged monsters, as they thought, from beyond the sea; careering on strange quadrupeds, horse and rider, as they supposed, forming but one animal; and he advanced under cover of that fearful ordnance which they confounded with three-bolted artillery of the skies; he came in all these terrors, and he brought them death.

Those that escaped have berrowed little from us but the poisoned cup; the loathsome malady; the murder-ous weapon. The skies are mild, the soil is fertile; there is every variety of climate, a boundless theatre for hu-man enjoyment and action; but the appointed agent was not there. Over the greater part of the new-found continent society, broken down by eternal wars between neighboring tribes, at once in its decrepitude and infancy, had not yet risen even to the pastoral stagene Nat You, Mr. President, have been good enough to intimate that among our numerous bonored guests to which your faithful partners of his toll—the horse, the ex, the sheep, that among our numerous bonored guests to which your

call. It is true that there is a single circumstance by which it is possible that the allusion may have been more exclusively applied to me than to any other gentleman present; for it is most true that on one pleasant occasion on which I have been at this delightful and beloved Plymouth I have suggested that it might be expedient, not always, but occasionally, to transfer the celebration of the part of the might be expedient, not always, but occasionally, to transfer the celebration of the part of the might be expedient, not always, but occasionally, to transfer the celebration of the part of the might be expedient, not always, but occasionally, to transfer the celebration of the part of the p fisg of the Union to every sea; has scattered her progeny through the land, to the number of nearly a quarter of million for every individual in that drooping company of one hundred; and in place of the simple compact which was signed in her cabin has exhibited to the admiration of mankind a Constitution of Republican Government for all this growing family of prosperous States! But the work is in its infancy. It must extend throughout the length and breadth of the land; and what is not done directly by ourselves must be done by other Governments and other races, by the light of our example. The work, the work must go on. It must reach at the North to the enchanted cave of the magnet, within never-melting barwith which you favored the company, struck the key-note of this great theme in alluding to this great continent before the Pilgrims came, and the situation of its attraction of the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the Pilgrims came, and the situation of its attraction of the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the Pilgrims came, and the situation of its attraction of the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the Pilgrims came, and the situation of its attraction of the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the Pilgrims came, and the situation of its attraction of the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the Pilgrims came, and the situation of its attraction of the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the Pilgrims came, and the situation of its attraction of the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the Pilgrims came, and the situation of its attraction of the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the Pilgrims came, and the situation of its attraction of the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the Pilgrims came, and the situation of its attraction of the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the pilgrims came, and the situation of its attraction of the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the pilgrims came, and the situation of its attraction of the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the pilgrims came, and the situation of its attraction of the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the pilgrims came, and the situation of its attraction of the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the pilgrims came, and the situation of its attraction of the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the magnet, within the meant of the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the magnet, within never-melting barbefore the magnet, within the meant of the magnet, within the meant of the magnet, within the meant of the magnet, within the mea Attarpeak of Chimborazo; it must look up and worship the Southern cross. From the easternmost cliff on the

> of August, 1620, under these poor auspices, they embarked, a handful of Pilgrims, to lay upon this spot the foun-dation not only of this our beloved New England, but of

paratively speaking which deserve a name among men, springs of all the grand beneficent moviments of modern times—by whose influence the settlement of Name. nes-by whose influence the settlement of New England

paired their native independence, ignorant of the claims to sovereignty which powerful Governments, three thousand miles off, founded upon the right of discovery; and neither the arts, nor the arms, nor the diseases, nor the vices of civilized life had commenced that terrible warfare against them which has since been pushed to their which while they lived—obstructed with these organs of sense—ravished the ears with "the tongues of men," and have now cast off "this muddy vesture of decay," and gone where they speak with "the tongues of angels," can yet find no medium of communication from the eternal world but wretched inarticulate rappings and clatterings, which pot-house clowns would be ashamed to use in their intercourse with each other—as if our matchless Choate, for instance, who has just electrified the land with a burst of eloquence not easily paralleled in the line of time, if sent with a message from a higher stage of being, would come skulking and rapping behind the wainscot, instead of coming in robes of light, with a voice like the music of Carolina, who offered a tribute to the memory of the the spheres; an age, I say, that believes all this, and yet doubts and sneers at the wonder-working fervors of earnest men, swayed by the all-powerful influence of sincere

It believes-yes, in the middle of the nineteenth century, it believes—that you can have the attraction of gravitation, which holds the universe together, suspended by a showman for a dollar, who will make a table dance round

A letter from Hop. Dayin Spans was read enclosing a the room by an act of volition, (forgetful of the fact that if the law of gravitation were suspended for the twinkling of an eye by any other Power than that which ordained it, every planet that walks the firmament, yea, all the starry suns, centres of the countless systems, unseen of mortal eyes, which fill the unfathomed depths of the heavens, would crumble back to chaos;) but it can see in the Pilgrims nothing but a handful of narrow-minded bigots, driven by discontent from the old world to the new, and can find nothing in the majestic process by which United America has been established as a grand temple of reli-gious and civil liberty—a general refuge of humanity— but a chapter in political history, which neither requires nor admits explanation.

Mr. President, this may sound like philosophy, but it ope Mr. President, this may sound like philosophy, but it is the philosophy of the Sadducee. It quenches the brightest glory of our nature. The Pilgrims were actuated by that principle, which, as I have just said, has given the first impulse to all the great movements of the modern world—I mean profound religious faith. They had the frailties of humanity. This exalted principle itself was combined with human weaknesses. It was ing Mayor Skinner, of New Haven, presided. Many try, and sect; it was habitually gloomy; it was some times intolerant; but it was reverent, sincere, all-controlling. It did not influence, it possessed the soul. It try and Geology.

steeled the heart to the delights of life; it raised the The Centennial Anniversary of the Linonian Society frame above bodily weakness; it enabled the humble to was celebrated with a poem, oration, dinner, and speeches. brave the frowns of power; it triumphed over cold and hunger, the prison and the scaffold; it taught uneducated men to speak with persuasive fervor; it gave manly strength and courage to tender and delicate women. In then passed: the admirable letter of Robinson and Brewster-whom I

"We do verily believe and trust that the Lord is with us unto whom and whose service we have given ourselves in many trials, and that he will graciously prosper our endea-vors, according to the simplicity of our hearts."

The men who can utter these words with sincerity, and who are embarked in a just cause, have already succeeded. They may not gather the fruit, but they have planted the seed; others may build, but they have laid the foundation. This is the spirit which in all ages has theism, as it did the darker and fiercer rites of Thor and Wo den : which drove back the false and licentious crescent into Asia, and held Europe together through the night of the middle ages; which, limited neither to country, communion, or sex, despite of human weaknesses and errors, in the missions of Paraguay, and the missions of the Sandwich Islands, in Winthrep, in Penn, and in Wesley, in Eliza Seton and Mary Ware, has accomplished the beneficent wonders of Christian faith and love. But, sir, our fathers embraced that second grand idea

of civic liberty with not less fervor than the first. It was a kindred fruit of the same stock. They cherished it with a zeal not less intense and resolute. This is a topic for a volume rather than for the closing sentence of a speech at the dinner table. I will only say that the highest au-thorities in English history—Hume, Hallam, Macaulay, neither of them influenced by sympathy with the Puri tans—concur in the opinion that England was indebted to them for the preservation of her liberties in that most critical period of her national existence, when the ques-

critical period of her national existence, when the ques-tion between prerogative and law, absolute authority and constitutional government, was decided forever.

In coming to this country our fathers most certainly contemplated not merely a safe retreat beyond the sea, where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, but a local government canded ward through the successive stages of colonial and pro-vincial government, which resulted in the establishment of a great republican confederacy, it would be extrava-

same engine when its speed is rashly urged beyond the point of safety, or when driven by criminal racklessness. Dear brethren I rise—and it won't be surprising or murderous neglect, it leaps madly from the track, and plunges with its shricking train into the jaws of destruc-

ted States Senate, which called up Hon. Charles Sum. May you ne er have a mistress who plays the coquette, ted States Senate, which called up Hon. Charles Sum. Or a neighbor who blows on a cracked clarionet; May you learn the first use of a lock on your door, tained that the lesson to be gathered from the Pilgrims' And ne'er, like Adonis, be killed by a bore; history was this: Never, though alone or in a small company, to swerve from those primal principles which have ever been the guide of Massachusetts. This idea he deBeware of your head and take care of your hat, veloped at some length.

then read:

NIAGARA FALLS, JULY 23, 1853. My DEAR SIR: Your obliging communication of last month, inviting me to unite with the Pilgrim Society in celebrating the anniversary of the Embarcation of the Remember 'tis blessed to give and forgive;

I thank you for it sincerely, and still more for the ver kind and complimentary terms in which it was conveyed. I have deferred giving it a formal and final answer until this late day from a real reluctance to say no, and from the hope that I might still see my way clear to be present on the occasion. But I am journeying in this region with

of December and on the 17th day of September, and I should cordially join in consecrating still another day to their memory. They cannot be remembered too often or if Oberlin, Ohio. A man named Fullman, it is alleged, reverenced too deeply; and that not as a mere matter of respect and gratitude to the dead, but for the improvement and instruction of the living of the living of the problem of the prob ment and instruction of the living.

Rarely, indeed, has there been a moment in our history

when it was more important than at this moment that the American people should remember not merely the rock on which the Pilgrims landed, but the Rock in which they trusted, and should cherish and hold fast to the principles which fitted them to become the fathers and found-

we are rushing along in the path of national development and extension with a velocity of which the rapids at this moment in my view hardly furnish an exaggerated emblem; and there is too much cause for apprehension that the roar of the torrent, and its sparkling spray, and its many-colored mist may deafen and dazzle and blind us to the dangers which always beset an impulsive and pre-cipitate career. It will be well if we do not forget that the only safe and sure progress is the Pilgrim's Progress; a progress begun, continued, and ended in the fear of God, in respect for Government, in the love of freedom, and in justice to all mankind.

The descendants of the Pilgrims and the sons of New

England are now scattered far and wide over a vast continent, and their enterprise and influence are upon every plain and hill-side and river of our land. Let them see plain and hill-side and river of our land. Let them see to it that their lives and practice are in keeping with the origin of which they are so justly proud; and let them prove their title to hail from Plymouth Rock, not merely by genealogies and pedigrees, but by emblazoning the virtues and principles of the Pilgrims upon their own character and conduct. Then will our country be secure.

Accept once more, my dear sir, my cordial thanks for your friendly and flattering invitation, with an assurance

'upon whose crumbling platform the descendants of the 'Pilgrims shall assemble to contemplate the decline and fall of the American Union."

Believe me, very faithfully, yours, ROBT. C. WINTHROP. A number of other letters were read from gentlemen who could not be present, viz : From Hon. Caleb Cushing, J

J. Crittenden, J. P. Kennedy, Rufus Choate, B. F. Hallett, George Sumner, Wm. H. Seward, Peleg Sprague, Thomas H. Perkins, Lord Ellesmere, and others. The next speaker was RICHARD YEADON, Esq., of South

He was followed by Hon. C. W. UPHAM, of Salem, who

maintained that the Pilgrims were not blgots, but beauti-

A letter from Hon. DAVID SEARS was read, enclosing a donation of \$500 to the monument.

Rev. George W. Blagden, D. D., responded to a tonst to the clergy. He was followed by The Hon. John P. Hale, who spoke with humor and

very effectively. Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D., of New York, made an extremely happy speech.

The company having spent five hours at the tables, lis tening with great attention to the speaking, separated at about 71 o'clock.

In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated and there was a fine diplay of fireworks.

mingled with the prejudices and errors of age, and coun-short and sparkling speeches were made. Professor Six-LIMAN announced his resignation of the Chair of Chemis-

The oration, by Wx. M. Evants, of New York, was a The oration, by Wx. M. Evants, of New York, was a trict. Indeed, until very recently we knew little more of masterly performance. The following resolution was the Dead Sea than was reported by Galen and Aristotle,

Resolved, That the Alumni of Yale College have heard call great men, Mr. President—written to Sir Edwin Sandys in 1617—whom, they pathetically say, "under God above all persons and things in the world we rely upon"—among the suggestions which they make to encourage him to further their undertaking is this:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That the Alumni of Yale College have heard with deep concern of the resignation of Prof. Silliman; that they cherish the warmest attachment to his person and entertain the highest appreciation of his labors for this College and for the promotion of knowledge and virtue through the world. tue through the world.

Prof. OLMSTED alluded to the resignation of Prof. Silli man, and said it closed the ancient dynasty. He held in his hand a certificate signed by his hand in 1790, and yesterday he was engaged in signing the same certificates. At the death of Dr. Dwight, in 1817, it was thought best to advertise that Yale College would go on, so fearful were some that people would think it would close with his wrought the moral miracles of humanity; which rebuked death. He spoke of Prof. Silliman's education for the and overturned the elegant corruption of the classical polybar, but at the invitation of President Dwight concluded to accept the post of Professor of Chemistry. He then gave a brief sketch of his labors. Eight Governors, eleven Presidents of Colleges, seventeen Judges of Courts, sixtyone United States Senators and Representatives, and sixty-one Professors had graduated during his connexion with the institution. The cabinet of Yale College consisted of a few articles that the Professor took in his valise to Philadelphia. Contrast it with the present collection, in itself a Crystal Palace. In 1828, when there was danger of losing the cabinet, half of the whole amount raised to secure it, viz. \$10,000, was raised in New Haven. In 1818 the American Journal of Science was commenced, and had a hard struggle. In 1823 the merchants of Pearl street, headed and encouraged by GEO. GEIS-WOLD, Esq., came to the rescue. Mentioned Professor S. as a universal reference book. If he had been as considerate as members of the bar of the value of opinions he would have been as wealthy as Stephen Girard.

The Ninty-ninth Annual Commencement of COLUMBIA 25th, where nineteen vanus contlamon composing the graduating class received the degree of A. B.

At HARVARD COLLEGE last week the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, composed of graduates and under-graduates selytize nor even educate freely their own people. from all the first colleges in the country, celebrated its gant to pretend; but from that primitive and venerable from all the first colleges in the country, celebrated its compact signed on board the Mayflower, while she yet twentieth anniversary in Cambridge, and a dinner nestled in the embrace of Previncetown harbor, after her took place on Friday, which is represented as being the crowning feature of the occasion, when wit, humor, genial sentiment, and song combined to render the festival one of a purpose to establish civil government on the basis of of ever-pleasant memories. The following jet d'esprit was thrown off by John G. Saxe, Esq.:

A POST-PRANDIAL POEM Dear brethren, who sit round this bountiful board, With excellent ylands so lavishly stored. That, in newspaper phrase, 'twould undoubtedly If groaning were but a convivial tone, Which it is nt—and therefore by sympathy led. In our cordial reunion this glorious night, And invoke every blessing a true-hearted brother In fullness of feeling can do for another. And here let me pause for a moment to say, In a negative less than in a positive way, (Like a parson beginning his doctrinal task,) What blessing for each I could specially ask May you never get in love or in debt, with a doubt As to whether or no you will ever get out; Shun canting and canters with reso Lest you find that the favorite son of your mother The following letter from Hon. R. C. WINTHEOF was Has an ache in the one and a brick in the other; May you never, I pray, to worry your life, Have a weak-minded friend or a strong-minded wife, A tailor distrustful, or partner suspici A dog that is rabid, or nag that is vicious; Above all the chief blessings the Gods can impart, Live chiefly to love, and love while you live, And dying, when life's little journey is done, May your last fondest sigh be Pst Ursilon.

The Hen. NAMUM MITCHELL, of Bridgewater, (Mass. died suddenly at Plymouth on Monday. He was seized my family for their health as well as my own, and there is the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and strang distance of Plymouth for some weeks to come.

I have united heretofore in commemorating the virtues and heroism of our Pilgrim Fathers, both on the 22d day of December and on the 17th day of Santamber and the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and willing the winter of the was 84 years of age, and a graduate of Harvard College in the year 1789, being one of the two survivors of that class.

It is the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hall, fell, and will be a fit in the street opposite the Pilgrim Hal

SHOCKING TRAGEDY .- Last Wednesday evening a mos The brother of Miss Barber and a Mr. Lovell, the lover of he other slandered girl, took the matter up. On Wednes-lay, in the morning, they went to Fullman's to talk the matter over. He repulsed them with fearful threats, and pecame desperately enraged. They left him and returned to their work. After supper one of the parties proposed that they take their rides and go over to Fullman's house and frighten him. Accordingly they took their guns (a ride and a shot gun) and started. On arriving they found Fullman and his wife in a field raking hay. Lovell advanced to bim and said, "Well, I're come to have it out." Fullman seized a pitchfork and made a desperate plunge at him, his wife clinging to him, shricking and endeaver ing to prevent his striking Lovell. He succeeded in wounding him in three places with the fork. Enraged at womains aim in three places with the fork. Enraged at this Lovell fired his piece, missing F. and lodging the con-tents in his wife's head, wounding her dangerously, per-haps mortally. He then handed the empty gun to Bar-ber to reload, took the loaded gun, and started for home, Fullman following him with his pitchfork. After going ber to reload, took the loaded gun, and started for home, Fullman following him with his pitchfork. After going some distance Lovell turned round, exclaiming. "D—n me, if I don't shoot you any how." He fired, and, Fullman being but two feet from him, received the whole charge in his side, tearing him in a horrible manner and killing him instantly. The murderers were immediately killing him instantly. The murderers were immediately

The annexed beautiful lines are copied from a tombstone in the Protestant grave-yard at New Orleans: "There's not an hour of the day or dreaming night but I am with thee; there's not a wind but whispers of thy name, and not a flower that sleeps beneath the moon but in its hues or fragrance tells a tale of thee." FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Excerpts from Mr. Wansh's Paris Correspondence. You may read in the communication, dated last Sunday evening, of the Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, that Louis Napoleon is threatened by thousands of daggers; that secret societies are more numerous and completely organized than ever; that the discontent of the French people with the Government is not confined in a speech rich in statistics, said : to classes or districts, is universal, and so forth. Fibbing in this vein might be thought rather ungracious, when we reflect that the Sovereigns and Cabinets of Great Britain and France are sworn to a perfect entente cordiale; that Louis Napoleon is entirely rehabilitated in London as a dear, sincere, and unshakeable ally; and that the two Powers are to blow up the Russian fleet in the Black Sea and the Baltic, as they did, together, the Turkish at Navarino. On the Turkish affair you will see what has been uttered and done in Parliament, and the second circular of Count Nesselrode. The Sublime Porte has been made to swagger on one side and cry out for help on the other. The London Times blows hot and cold, and tells John Bull that wor would be a ruinous game. The Crescent wanes. Mr. Bayle St. John, author of several volumes on the East, in which he travelled extensively, has just issued

the present time, in a good translation from the German. Bentley announces that he will publish this month the History of the Early Christians, by Samuel Lliot, Esq., of Boston. This gentleman is known in Europe by his histery of the Liberty of Rome, which shows him to be an erudite, conscientious inquirer, capable of deep reflection and philosophical judgment. His new subject is scarcely equalled in interest and fertility. Important materials have been disgovered within the few years past, and the researches in the catacombs of Rome throw light and ro-

the same subject from the books of Spencer and Layard.

It is to be collected from the pages of the latter that the

majahs are subjected to manifold oppression. Coxe's his-

The London Literary Gazette of the 9th ultimo reviews favorably M. de Saulcy's narrative of a journey round the Dead Sea and in the Bible lands. It observes :

"With the exception of the United States Expedition under Lieut. Lynch, modern travellers had added little to the knowledge long ago possessed of this mysterious dis-Josephus and Pilny. Many travellers have put on record a variety of observations, but it is only since the researches of Robinson and Lynch that the description of the Sea has been to assume a completeness and accuracy, to which the present work of M. de Saulcy will afford an important contribution."

The three volumes of the history of the captivity of Napoleon, from the letters and journals of Sir Hudson Lowe, afford a capious theme to the reviewers. Sir Hudson's memory is treated by the Literary Gazette as that of a man upon whom sheer and malignant calumnies were heaped, whose real character and great merits were not understood. The Athensoum does not think that his fame is cleared, or that the strenuous reasoning of his able champion-his biographer, Mr. Forsyth, an eminent lawyer, and the author of " Hortensius" -will materially affect the old verdict of the world.

The Czar's manifesto of the 26th ultimo, which turns on the vows of his predecessors to defend the arthodox faith, and his own duty to pursue the same course and end, has impressed a peculiar character on his proceedings and designs in regard to Turkey. He has unfurled that religious banner which excites the zeal of fanaticism of his own empire and of millions within that of the Porte. It is well to inquire and understand what he means by the orthodox faith, and on what he relies in his emphatic and formidable appeal. You may deem opportune and instructive some details derived from the best authority.

The orthodox church, to which the manifesto refers, is a communion which embraces about seventy millions of souls, under rather less than three hundred bishops. There are five patriarchs; that of Alexandria, once the first indignity, has now only 5,000; the most recent, that of Russia, has perhaps fifty millions; that of Antioch COLLEGE, New York, took place at Niblo's Theatre on the 50,000; and that of Jerusalem 25,000. Six languages are used in the services of the church on a large scale. In kansas. the Turkish empire the hierarchy of the communion are jealously controlled by an infidel power, and cannot pro-

We may rely on the statements and opinions of Dr. Palmer, whose very able and curious volume, issued this ok place on Friday, which is represented as being the year, was mentioned to you in one of my former epistles. Travels and inquiries, of many years, in all the countries wherein the faith exists-with profound-theological erudition and indefatigable zeal-establish his claim to full credit on the whole subject. Sixty-four millions of the seventy belonging to the communion are Sclavonians, and pray in the Sciavonic tongue.

You will have seen the newspaper paragraphs in which it is affirmed that the Commander of the Mediterranean squadron had formally tendered to the Sultan the aid of the United States in the event of a war between Russia and Turkey. This statement was copied into all the Paris journals, not excepting the Moniteur. The official paper of Constantinople has furnished the true account of the American Commander's audience of Abdul-Mediid, and the text of his address, in which are lofty compliments and confident assurances of profound sympathy, and not pledges of military alliance. He certainly adventured enough in declaring that he expressed the sentiments of the President of the American people. It is not quite clear to me that the christian United States should entertain or profess any special sympathy and admiration for the Sultan of the Turkish Government or Mahommedan prosperity. But my present purpose is not any discussion of this topic; I wish merely to note how religious motives were connected with the case, as you will see by the following paragraph from Vienna:

The Ost Deutsche Post contains a letter from Constanticopie of the 23d ultimo, which alludes to the fact of an audience having been given by the Sultan to the Commodore | The editor of the Zanesville Times saw the skeleton and of the American squadron, at which the latter had presented a note from the Congress at Washington in which active assistance is promised to the Port in the event of a war with Russia. The said correspondent aids that this proffered assistance was least of all expected, and had therefore created a considerable sensation. As a probable motive for the promised aid, the success with which the exertions of American missionaries have been crowned in many parts of Turkey is mentioned. In Protes tant circles at Constantinople it is said that the conver-sions among the Mahomedans have been surprisingly numerous, and that the Government at Washington enter-tains so high an opinion of the past successes that it is willing to make no small sacrifices in order to promote and secure this field of operation for the said missions.

It seems probable that the British Ministry will carry, in both Houses of Parliament, their bill-at least in its material provisions-for the government of India. The subject is so important and fruitful that all the principal speeches in the debates which have occurred engaged my whole attention. Messrs. Cobden and Bright, Mr. Macaulay, Sir James Graham, Mr. D'Israeli, and Lord John
Russell exerted their powers in a way worthy of the occasion. Sir James, in my judgment, was abler than Macaulay, and D'Israeli superior to all. This gentleman demonstrated, by argument and rhetoric, by all the arts lost, though some are so badly injured that they are not and the forces of oratory, that the systematic and viru-lent disparagement to which he was subjected by the Ed. tended to be fire-proof. nburgh Review and the Lon ton Morning Chronicle had been pursued in vain. An adversary in the Chronicle of the 6th instant observes: "It is doubtless a great thing to rivet the attention of a full House of Commons after midnight; this feat Mr. D'Israeli performed. This ora
"The night was very dark. The late rains had made the tion was indeed a very clever achievement."

tained a population of five or six millions, and yielded a revenue of half a million sterling. He reminded the House that not many years ago the Manchester Chamber of Commerce appointed a gentleman of very considerable was also badly injured, but it does not appear that the ability and much promise (Mr. Alexander Mackay) to proceed to India on their behalf, and to investigate the conditions under which cotton was cultivated and export-

ed in that country. Mr. Mackay did not live to finish his reports, but they were now in the hands of the printer, and would be published before long. Mr. Mackay's Tra vels in the United States acquired his high reputation for him; the work has passed to a fourth edition. Measures have been adopted by the Board of Directors to open a communication by the Godavery into the heart of Berar, the cotton-growing district of the Deccan. Col. Sykes,

"He now came to the next accusation, that India did not produce cotton for the benefit of Manchester. Now, the proprietor was the master of his own land, and would cultivate that article which he could turn to the best advantage; and if he did cultivate cotton, it was more for his advantage to send it to China than to England. The in India the manner in which they should cultivate their and than the Government of the country had a right to dictate to Mr. Bright and his friends that on all the land in their possession they should cultivate potatoes."

Mr. Macaulay contended that it was utterly impossible that India could be properly governed except in India. The home authorities could judge of the past and approve particular principles, but not transmit precise instructions or positive directions as to the future. The local authorities must survey circumstances as they exist when one entitled The Turke in Europe. We may learn much on the instructions arrive, and use their own discretion. He and Sir James Graham said the real and necessary ruler was the Governor-General, and Sir James argued that the Administration must be more or less despotic. An idea tory of the House of Austria has been continued down to of its inevitable nature is conveyed in this passage of Mr.

"Many gentlemen know, of course, what are the functions of a collector of the revenue in India; but I have been surprised sometimes to find among persons generally been surprised sometimes to find among persons generally well informed a strange ignorance of the power and importance of functionaries of this description. They seem to imagine that they are something like the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes here. The truth is, that a collector of revenue in many parts of India is the depository of a great power. The district subject to him is probably about the size of one of the four provinces of Ireland; about the size of Leiastar or Munster. The population may probably consist of a million of human beings. In all that district there is not a village—there is not even a single hut—in which the difference between a good and a bad collector may not make a difference between happiness and misery. The difference between a good and a bad collector to the people of such a district is infinitely greater than the difference between the very best and the very worst Government that we have ever seen, or are very worst Government that we have ever seen, or are likely to see, in England, can be to the people here. I have been assured, by those who have had the best op-portunities of judging, that you might read the character of a collector in the eyes of the people, in the garb of the population, in the appearance of the folds, in the appear-ance of the houses. If they had a bad, or incapable, or haughty collector in a district, the country looked deso-late. The private ornaments of the women, in which the peasantry laid up their wealth, and which they greatly prized, were taken to market; they were sold. Many even overcame the fondness which the natives have for the village wherein they were born, and they rushed to emigration. They emigrated by thousands; the villages were left desolate, jungle encroached upon the ground, and wild beasts made it their retreat. But then you had and wild beasts made it their retreat. But then you had a change from a bad collector to a good collector; and mark the result. The folds were cleared, the jungle removed, the tigers destroyed; you immediately witnessed the houses rising again and the village population coming back. Such power is scarcely to be found in any other part of the world as is possessed in India by this class of public officers over the people; and I conceive you might make the very happiest arrangement possible with regard to the Home Government, and yet be render-ing very small service to those millions for whom we are ound in the first piace to take thought, if we did not endeavor to raise the character of the civil service."

-Mr. D'Israeli derided the idea of a general insurrection in a vast empire like India, which is larger than Europe, and contains twenty-five different nations, differing in race, religion, and language. Germany, a much less considerable country, occupied by seven or eight nations of the same faith, stock, and tongue, could not be brought into any common enterprise after many years of attempted concert and combination. Lord J. Russell was truly eloquent in his exposition of the benefits which the East India Company have conferred on Hindostan. I Journal of Commerce.

ITEMS.

Zinc ore of a very superior quality, and in great abundance, has been found in the vicinity of Batesville, Ar-

Messrs. Taliaferre & Co., of Richmond, Virginia building a flour mill capable of turning out 800 or 1,000 barrels of flour per day.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward has been elected orator for the Yule College Anniversary of 1854, and James Russell Lowell poet. The New Orleans Bulletin announces the formation

several lodges of the Fillibustering Order of the Lone Star in Louisiana. A county treasurer in Ohio, who is alleged to be a defaulter in the sum of \$7,000, very innocently says "he

It appeared at the trial of the Milanese rioters that all the muskets seized by the police were of American man On Friday over one hundred vessels, laden with coal,

has no idea how it occurred.

averaging about three hundred tons each, arrived at Boston from Philadelphia. During the five years preceding the 20th of May last 4,598,576 bushels of salt were made in Kanawha county.

Virginia. The total number of pigs of lead shipped from the up-per lead mines in Illinois, from the 21st of March to the 1st of July, 1858, was \$230,414. The graduating class of Yale College at the commence

A human skeleton was recently found imbedded in a rock on the line of the Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanes-ville Rallroad. A small fissure in the rock of about two inches in width opened to the resting place of these re-mains, which, in all human probability, may have been deposited there centuries ago. The rock contained an in-dentation of the greater part of the body, as perfect as though moulded of potter's clay. From the hip to the foot particularly this sarcophagus was as complete as carving could have made it. The proportions, curvatures, &c. of the limb were distinct and regular, and indicated that the skeleton had been that of a person of full size. the rock from which it was taken. The bones were in a

good state of preservation. A correspondent of the Laporte Times, writing from Texas, says: There are hundreds of locations in this whole region for physicians of the right stock. They have very few graduates in the country; are mostly men of very ordinary capacity, and at Marshall, although the place is overflowing with doctors, some of whom do a business of five thousand a year, I was credibly informed that when a man is attacked with pneumonia he makes his will; and in nine cases out of ten it is " well made."

The Washington (Pa.) Reporter says: "We are highly gratified to learn that Capt. Wm. F. Lyncu, of the U. S. Navy, has accepted the invitation extended to him by the Washington Literary Society of Washington College to address them at the Fall Commencement. Capt. Lynch is well known to fame, having signalized himself by his expedition to the Dead Sea, and his more recent explora-tion of the interior of Africa. He is an accomplished tion of the interior of Africa. He is an accomp gentleman, a ripe and finished scholar, and a chivalric

On Monday morning a serious accident occurred in five masons and laborers engaged about it were precipi-tated down among the timbers and bricks. When rescued from the rubbish it was found that no lives had been

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT SHARON SPRINGS .- We learn by

midnight; this feat Mr. D'Israeli performed. This orasion was indeed a very clever achievement."

"The night was very dark. The late rains had made the
bank of the ravine soft and silmy, and the driver could not
see his way, for he had no lantern. The wheels slid down in

The names of all the passengers are not mentioned,